

UNION COUNTY STAR & LEWISBURG CHRONICLE--SEPT. 16, 1859.

Star & Chronicle

G. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.

The Business Men.—The *Lewisburg Chronicle*, published on the Cash System, has the largest and best circulation of any Newspaper in Union County.

Freedom, national! Slavery, sectional!

ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY,

AND

No another Inch of Slave Territory by Extension,

The above are, and will be the two leading Principles before the country, until they are victorious, and we nail them to our mast-heads, there to float, until they are triumphant. National Capital at Washington.—Anti-Slavery Measures.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

THOMAS E. COCHRAN of York

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

WILLIAM H. KEIM of Berks.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

THOMAS HAYES of Union County,

W.M. F. WAGENSELLER of Snyder,

PROTHONOTARY,

JOHN BILGER of Millington,

COMMISSIONER,

SAMUEL MARSHALL of White Deer,

TREASURER,

ROBERT H. LAIRD of Lewisburg,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

JOHN B. LINN Esq. of Lewisburg,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

CONRAD SHECKLER of West Buffalo,

AUDITOR,

SAMUEL C. WILT of Hartleton.

"The Politics of the Day."

Tuesday Evening, Independence Hall, Lewisburg, was crowded to overflowing with a most intelligent audience, comprising a fair sprinkling of ladies, and men of both parties from town and country, who listened, for nearly two hours, with the most fixed and undivided attention, to a clear, earnest and eloquent address from Hon. John C. Kunckle, of Harrisburg. Col. Philip Rahl presided, assisted by Messrs. Robert Cauder and James Kelly, and the Lewisburg Band furnished music.

Mr. Kunckle stated, that, heretofore, he had appeared before this people as a candidate for a high station, and might perhaps then have been supposed to be desirous of shaping his remarks to win the support of his hearers. At present, he was not a nominee or expectant of any office, and he could therefore with confidence claim that his views should be received with candor.

"The Politics of the Day" covered a multitude of topics; yet they mostly merged into the one overshadowing and all-embracing question—the contest between the Slaveocracy and American Liberty.

Commencing with the eternal foundation truths contained in the Declaration of Independence, 83 years ago, and the formation of the National Constitution, from which the term "slave" was carefully excluded 70 years ago, the speaker traced the steady, steadily, onward march of Domestic American Slavery up to 1850. Our forefathers (the framers of that Declaration and that Constitution) contemplated its extinction as evinced by the general tone and spirit of their acts, and particularly by Jefferson's Ordinance of '87, and the prohibition of the foreign slave trade after 1808. But there lurked within that Constitution, the recognition of the anomaly that Slavery was not incompatible with "republican institutions"—the three-fifths representation of people not voters—and the clause for the readmission of fugitives from labor.

The Ordinance of '87 saved that cast, tortile, blooming, vigorous Empire—the front North-West—from Slavery; for where Slavery can not exist in Territories, it can not be brought into States. But since 1790, numbers of Slave States have been admitted from other U.S. Territories, which should have been free. Slave States have been created out of territory purchased from France and Spain. The Texan War was with the same result—money and blood were poured out like water to establish Slavery where it had been prohibited. The Missouri restriction, resulting from the Compromise by which Slavery had been extended in 1820, was abolished by Texas and Douglas, after the enactment of that same Fugitive Slave Law, and the opening of New Mexico, Utah, &c., to Slavery, by the Compromise in favor of Slavery, in 1850. This act of treachery led forth, inflamed the Kansas agitation, when the General Administration, by the power of its arms, attempted to force an abhorred Constitution upon that State. We esteem it a great blessing to us, that, notwithstanding this day is added one to the pro-slavery Territories, by removing, as much as possible, the scenes of those, who have lived in usurped dominion, and from which, to the assume authority of the kings of Great Britain, & the Slaveholders of the South.

For Representative—SAMUEL ROUSH of Lewisburg. For Commissioner—JOSEPH C. BECHER, Esq. of New Berlin. For County Surveyor—WILSON L. LINN, of East Buffalo. Auditor—PHILIP CROSS of Limestone. A. F. FRICK, Chairman of Standing Committee of Financial Delegates. Paul Geddes of Kelly, was proposed, but Paul declined. (It is said, it was suggested that it was quite a declining party.) Charles D. Roush of New Berlin was then unanimously nominated.

For Representative, there was a "war" between our Yankee brother, Purdy of the *Argus* and Samuel S. Barber of Limestone. The latter had two of the most votes and was declared nominated.

For Freeburger & Bros' PLUMBING & GAS FITTING ESTABLISHMENT

This strong *Dis-Dissident* seems not unnatural for the Free Trade, Pro-Slavery party. The strongest wing was in '76, which founded more colonies than all the others, and laid the bones of Georgia, South Carolina, and the bones of Massachusetts, a leading Manufacturing and Tar State, the Free Traders wish her elsewhere. Strongly Republican—the veritable Sharpshooter in the Kansas war—the Pro-Slavery party don't like her a bit. But where she stands, God bless her! and there are the most happy and prosperous people on the globe. There are Bunker Hill, and Concord, and Lexington—which Mr. Robert Swineford, Chairman of the Union County Democratic Convention, and applicant for Deputy Marshall for said county—wants dissolved from the glorious Union! and annexed to Canada! We hope that Mr. S.'s wish will never be made known in Massachusetts—it may make her people feel so badly. We shall send this awful "wish" to that unfortunate State—but will send Mr. S. a copy, and his plea before the Free Trade Slave Power—for we would as soon see him have the office as any other of his stripe.

We protest against this ungenerous treatment. Neighbor Purdy has fought up an unpopular, bad cause, well, and is a sound "National" Loco, deserving of some office. He is the only Yankee of that faith we know in the county, and as the race is becoming "beautifully less" in New England, the Democracy should encourage them when they can.

is this day carried on with impunity, subjecting our nation to all the reproach the world may justly heap upon us for that execrable traffic.] Third, the absorption of the foreign and most undesirable population of Cuba, on some pretence or other, to be backed by the alleged "destiny" of our predatory nature, and the unscrupulous lust of our people for more territory southward. And fourth, the "right of transit"—that is, the privilege of holding slaves, in Free States, for a shorter or a longer period of time, while sojourning or passing through—thus, practically, forcing Slavery upon every STATE in the Union where a master may choose to go. These are the new measures which the South is holding fast and one, or more, or all, will enter into the next year's Presidential election.

The Republican party, the young Giant Democratic Convention, last Monday announced and repeated, as its political creed, that he would "vote for any nomination of the Charleston Convention, if he was a white man and a Democrat." This he made deliberately, without any other qualification or reservation. It was made in the face of Jack Cummings, Buchanan's Navy Agent in Philadelphia, a man who is an urgent candidate for Deputy Marshal at the hands of the Buchanan administration.

—Hon. Wm. C. Lawrence, Speaker of the last House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, was on the platform, having visited Lewisburg on business, and was invited to speak. He had, however, but recently arisen from a sick bed, and was forbidden to use his voice in public. While thanking the meeting for their invitation and welcome, he was compelled to decline it.

The meeting adjourned in the best possible spirit. Our people owe Mr. Kunckle many thanks for his brief visit, matched from the hurry of his preceding professional labors; and hope his many common sense principles, enunciated by his own musical voice, may be often put forth in the campaign of 1860.

The Buchanan County Ticket.

The Union Democratic Convention met in the Court Room in the afternoon of Monday last—and was a most dull and apparently uninterested affair—no interest, no excitement—but very mechanical going through of the motions. Maj. John Cummings, (Buchanan's Navy Agent in Philadelphia,) was on the spot, a very interested and vigilant outside overseer of spectator. Most of the proceedings were in a very low and indistinct manner, so as hardly to be heard outside the bar, but we believe the following is a correct report.

Robert Swineford, of New Berlin—who is announced in the *Press* as a candidate for Deputy Marshal—was elected President, and delivered an inaugural Address, thanking the Convention from the bottom of his heart, for the distinguished honor. He was a Democrat. There were divisions and dissensions among the brethren, and each had a right to differ; but for his part, he was willing to tolerate any true Democrat; and all the rest of the Charleston Convention, to whom he voted, was a white man and a Democrat. He then branched off, "technically," to Massachusetts, which he denounced considerably for "managing her dead leaders in her own way," and said he wished the pecky State was in Canada!

Proceeded to make nominations, when—

W. M. RITTER, of New Columbia, received 21 votes for Assembly, and Jonathan Wolf of Lewisburg, 7. Mr. Ritter was declared the nominee.

At the Auctioneer for the GRAND AUCTION OF SLAVES IN Pennsylvania.

When we contemplate our existence of that confederacy, to which the arms and tyranny of Great Britain were exerted to reduce us, when we look back upon the variety of dangers to which we have been exposed, and how marginally our wants in many instances have been supplied, and our instances wherewithal, when even hope and human fortune have become unequal to the conflict, we are amply justified in a serious and grateful sense of the manifold blessings, which we have undeservedly received from the hand of that Being from whom every good and perfect gift cometh. Impressed with the grandeur of the revolution, and the prohibition of the foreign slave trade after 1808. But there lurked within that Constitution, the recognition of the anomaly that Slavery was not incompatible with "republican institutions"—the three-fifths representation of people not voters—and the clause for the readmission of fugitives from labor.

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The Resolutions are said to be extensively "National," and Buchananish to the hub. Some say five and some say seven Delegates said "yes" to them; and the remainder said nothing. If we find the game worth the candle, we may pay our respects next week.

—The candidates are average fit men. The *Argus* announced, last week, with a very complacent flourish, how much better candidates than ours they were going to nominate. We are willing that every man should make the comparison. Both parties satisfied with their men, the contest is not personal—it is one of PRINCIPLE, and each set represents measures of importance to our country. By these PRINCIPLES, let every man be guided.

What a Principle!

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